UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/910,656	07/20/2001	E. Michael Watts	042390.P4823C	3237

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EXAMINER
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2623	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/910,656	WATTS ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Chris Parry	2623	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>20 July 2001</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL.**   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-37</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-37</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>07/21/01</u>.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Double Patenting

1.   The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees.   A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement. .

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

2.   Claims 1-6, 8-11, 13-17, 19-22, 24-27, and 29-32 are rejected on the ground of

nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-9,

10-18, 20-23, and 25-31 of U.S. Patent No. 6,324,694. Although the conflicting claims

are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because they are

different definitions or descriptions of the same subject matter varying in breadth. For

example, note the following relationship between the instant application claims and the

patented claims.

a) the preamble of application claim 1 is the same as the preamble of patented claim 1;

b) the claimed "receiving primary content data..." step of application claim 1 corresponds to the "receiving primary content data..." step of patented claim 1;

c) the claimed "receiving subsidiary data..." step of application claim 1 corresponds to the "receiving subsidiary data..." step of patented claim 1;

d) the claimed "displaying the primary content data" step of application claim 1 is inclusive to the "displaying the primary content data...entertainment system" step of patented claim 1;

e) the claimed "determining the identity of the primary content data currently displayed" step of application claim 1 is inclusive to the "determining the identity of the primary content data currently displayed...using the determined time and channel" step of patented claim 1;

f) the claimed "determining whether subsidiary..." step of application claim 1 corresponds to the "determining whether subsidiary..." step of patented claim 1;

g) the claimed "obtaining subsidiary data..." step of application claim 1 corresponds to the "obtaining subsidiary data..." step of patented claim 1; and

h) the claimed "displaying the subsidiary data" step of application claim 1 is inclusive to the "displaying the subsidiary data...entertainment system" step of patented claim 1.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to readily recognize that the conflicting claims are different

definitions or descriptions of the same subject matter varying in breadth. In this case,

the application claims are broader and inclusive to the patented claims.

Claims 2-5 of the application correspond to claims 2-5 of the patent.

Claim 6 of the application corresponds to claims 6-9 of the patent.

Claims 8-11 of the application correspond to claims 20-23 of the patent.

Claims 13-17 of the application correspond to claims 10-14 of the patent.

Claims 19-22 of the application correspond to claims 25-28 of the patent.

Claims 24-27 of the application correspond to claims 15-18 of the patent.

Claims 29-31 of the application correspond to claims 29-31 of the patent.

Claim 32 of the application corresponds to claim 15 of the patent.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4.   Claims 1, 4-7, 9-13, 16-18, 20-23, 32-33, and 36 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Shoff et al. "Shoff" (U.S. 6,240,555).

Regarding Claim 1, Shoff discloses a method comprising: receiving primary content data at an entertainment system (24 – figure 2) from a primary external source (42 – figure 2) (Col. 4, line 62 – Col. 5, line 5).

Shoff teaches, receiving subsidiary data at the entertainment system from a subsidiary external source (52 – figure 2), the subsidiary data being independent of and supplementing the primary content data (Col. 5, lines 12-60).

Shoff teaches, displaying the primary content data(Col. 4, lines 22-34).

Shoff teaches, determining the identity of the primary content data currently displayed (Col. 8, line 64 – Col. 9, line 8).

Shoff teaches, determining whether subsidiary data supplementing the primary content data exists by accessing a storage database (54 – figure 2) using the primary content data identity (Col. 9, lines 20-26).

Shoff teaches, obtaining the subsidiary data identified in the storage database for display (Col. 9, lines 20-29).

Shoff teaches, displaying the subsidiary data (figure 8c) (Col. 9, lines 27-40).

As for Claim 4, Shoff teaches, wherein the step of providing the subsidiary data comprises: determining an elapsed time of a program of the primary content data; identifying a portion of the subsidiary data which corresponds to the program; identifying

a piece of the portion of the subsidiary data which corresponds to the elapsed time of the program; and providing the piece concurrently with the primary content data (Col. 9, line 66 to Col. 10, line 58).

As for Claim 5, Shoff teaches, wherein identifying a portion of the subsidiary data comprises accessing a database (54 – figure 2) which stores a plurality of portions of the subsidiary data (Col. 5, lines 12-23).

As for Claim 6, Shoff teaches, wherein the primary content data comprises data of at least one of a television broadcast, a digital satellite broadcast, an Internet broadcast, and an audio-only broadcast (Col. 4, line 62 – Col. 5, line 5).

As for Claim 7, Shoff teaches, wherein determining the identity of the primary content data currently displayed comprises reading an identifier included with the primary content data (Col. 5, line 61 – Col. 6, line 28).

As for Claim 9, Shoff teaches, wherein obtaining the subsidiary data comprises retrieving the subsidiary data from a remote server (Col. 5, lines 12-23).

As for Claim 10, Shoff teaches, wherein the subsidiary data comprises at least one of reference information regarding a program of the primary content data, biographical information regarding actors, guests and participants of a program of the primary content data and advertisements (Col. 5, lines 16-23).

As for Claim 11, Shoff teaches, wherein determining the identity of the primary content data is performed in response to a change in the primary content data currently displayed (Col. 8, line 62 – Col. 9, line 8).

As for Claim 12, Shoff teaches, wherein displaying the subsidiary data comprises displaying the subsidiary data synchronous to the primary content data (Col. 10, lines 8-17).

Regarding Claim 13, Shoff discloses a machine-readable medium having stored thereon data representing sequences of instructions which, when executed by a machine, cause the machine to perform operations comprising: receiving primary content data at an entertainment system (24 – figure 2) from a primary external source (42 – figure 2) (Col. 4, line 62 – Col. 5, line 5).

Shoff teaches, receiving subsidiary data at the entertainment system from a subsidiary external source (52 – figure 2), the subsidiary data being independent of and supplementing the primary content data (Col. 5, lines 12-60).

Shoff teaches, displaying the primary content data (Col. 4, lines 12-34).

Shoff teaches, determining the identity of the primary content data currently displayed (Col. 8, line 64 – Col. 9, line 8).

Shoff teaches, determining whether subsidiary data supplementing the primary content data exists by accessing a storage database (54 – figure 2) using the primary content data identity (Col. 9, line 20-29).

Shoff teaches, obtaining the subsidiary data identified in the storage database for display (Col. 9, lines 20-26).

Shoff teaches, displaying the subsidiary data on the display device of the entertainment system (figure 8c) (Col. 9, line 27-29).

As for Claim 16, Shoff teaches, wherein the instructions for providing the subsidiary data further comprise instructions causing the machine to perform operations comprising: determining an elapsed time of a program of the primary content data; identifying a portion of the subsidiary data which corresponds to the program; identifying a piece of the portion of the subsidiary data which corresponds to the elapsed time of a

program; and providing the piece concurrently with the primary content data (Col. 9, line 66 – Col. 10, line 58).

As for Claim 17, Shoff teaches, wherein the instructions for identifying a portion of the subsidiary data comprise instructions causing the machine to perform operations comprising accessing a database which stores a plurality of portions of the subsidiary data (Col. 5, lines 12-23).

As for Claim 18, Shoff teaches, wherein the instructions for determining the identity of the primary content data currently displayed further comprise instructions causing the machine to perform operations comprising reading an identifier included with the primary content data (Col. 4, line 62 – Col. 5, line 5).

As for Claim 20, Shoff teaches, wherein the instructions for obtaining the subsidiary data further comprise instructions causing the machine to perform operations comprising retrieving the subsidiary data from a remote server (Col. 5, lines 12-23).

As for Claim 21, Shoff teaches, wherein the subsidiary data comprises at least one of reference information regarding a program of the primary content data,

biographical information regarding the actors, guests and participants of a program of

the primary content data and advertisements (Col. 5, line 16-23).

As for Claim 22, Shoff teaches, wherein the instructions for determining the

identity of the primary content data are performed in response to a change in the

primary content data currently displayed (Col. 8, line 62 – Col. 9, line 8).

As for Claim 23, Shoff teaches, wherein the instructions for displaying the

subsidiary data comprise instructions causing the machine to perform operations

comprising displaying the subsidiary data synchronous to the primary content data (Col.

10, line 8-17).

Regarding Claim 32, Shoff teaches, an apparatus (62 – figure 4 and 90 – figure

5) comprising: a data receiver (98 – figure 5) to receive primary content data from a

primary external source (42 – figure 4) (Col. 8, lines 10-14).

Shoff teaches, subsidiary data control logic (100 – figure 5), communicatively

coupled to the data receiver, to receive subsidiary data from a subsidiary external

source (52 – figure 4), wherein the subsidiary data is independent of and supplementary

to the primary content data (Col. 8, lines 14-18).

Shoff teaches, synchronization logic (92 – figure 5) operative to determine the

identity of the primary content data currently displayed (Col. 8, line 64 – Col. 9, line 8).

Shoff teaches, storage/retrieval logic to determine whether subsidiary data

supplementing the currently displayed primary content data exists by accessing a

storage database using the determined primary content data identity (Col. 9, lines 20-

29).

Shoff teaches, wherein the synchronization logic is operative to obtain the

subsidiary data for display synchronous to the primary content data (Col. 9, lines 20-29

and Col. 10, lines 1-43).

As for Claim 33, Shoff discloses, video/audio control logic to combine the primary

content data with the subsidiary data and forward the combined data to a display or

audio device (Col. 9, line 66 – Col. 10, line 58). Computing unit 62 uses the received

digital data in order to synchronize the supplemental data with the primary program so

computing unit 62 must have video/audio logic.

As for Claim 36, Shoff teaches, a programming database control logic (104 –

figure 5) to allow a user to access a programming guide (Col. 8, lines 38-44).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6.   Claims 2-3, 8, 14-15, 19, and 24-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Shoff in view of Hite et al. "Hite" (U.S. 6,002,393).

As for Claim 2, Shoff fails to explicitly disclose receiving the subsidiary data

corresponding to a program of the primary content data prior to beginning receipt of the

program; and storing the subsidiary data corresponding to the program locally.

In an analogous art, Hite discloses receiving the subsidiary data (targeted

commercials) corresponding to a program of the primary content data prior to beginning

receipt of the program; and storing the subsidiary data corresponding to the program

locally (551 – figure 5) (Col. 12, lines 3-27). Therefore, it would have been obvious to

one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Shoff with

the teachings of Hite in order to facilitate receiving the subsidiary data corresponding to

a program of the primary content data prior to beginning receipt of the program for the

benefit of reducing the latency time associated with insertion of interactive data

elements.

As for Claim 3, the combination of Shoff and Hite disclose, in particular Hite

teaches, wherein obtaining subsidiary data comprises obtaining the subsidiary data

from a local nonvolatile storage medium (551 – figure 5) (Col. 12, lines 3-6).

Considering Claim 8, the claimed elements of wherein obtaining the subsidiary

data comprises retrieving the subsidiary data from a memory of the entertainment

system, corresponds with subject matter mentioned above in the rejection of claim 3,

and is likewise treated.

Considering Claim 14, the claimed elements of wherein the instructions further

comprise instructions causing the machine to perform operations comprising: receiving

all of the subsidiary data corresponding to a program of the primary content data prior to

beginning receipt of the program; and storing the subsidiary data corresponding to the

program locally, corresponds with subject matter mentioned above in the rejection of

claim 2, and is likewise treated.

Considering Claim 15, the claimed elements wherein the instructions for

obtaining subsidiary data comprises instructions causing the machine to perform

operations comprising obtaining the subsidiary data from a local nonvolatile storage

medium, corresponds with subject matter mentioned above in the rejection of claim 3, and is likewise treated.

Considering Claim 19, the claimed elements wherein the instructions for obtaining the subsidiary data further comprise instructions causing the machine to perform operations comprising retrieving the subsidiary data from a memory of the entertainment system, corresponds with subject matter mentioned above in the rejection of claim 3, and is likewise treated.

Regarding Claim 24, Shoff discloses an entertainment system (60 – figure 4) comprising: a first data receiver (98 – figure 5) to receive primary content data from a primary external source (42 – figure 4) (Col. 8, lines 10-14).

Shoff teaches, subsidiary data control logic (100 – figure 5) to receive subsidiary data from a subsidiary external source (52 – figure 4), wherein the subsidiary data is independent of and supplementary to the primary content data (Col. 8, lines 14-18).

Shoff teaches a display device (66 – figure 4) to display the primary content data (Col. 7, lines 14-18).

Shoff teaches, synchronization logic (92 – figure 5) operative to determine the identity of the primary content data currently displayed (Col. 8, line 62 – Col. 9, line 8).

Shoff teaches, storage/retrieval logic to determine whether subsidiary data supplementing the primary content data exists by accessing a storage database (54 – figure 4) using the primary content data identity (Col. 9, lines 20-29).

Shoff teaches, wherein the synchronization logic is operative to obtain the subsidiary data identified in the storage database for display and to provide the subsidiary data from the storage device to the display device synchronous to the primary content data (Col. 9, lines 20-29 and Col. 10, lines 1-43).

However, Shoff fails to explicitly disclose a storage device to store the received subsidiary data.

In an analogous art, Hite discloses a storage device (551 – figure 5) to store the received subsidiary data or targeted commercials (Col. 12, lines 3-27). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Shoff with the teachings of Hite in order to include a storage device to store the received subsidiary data for the benefit of reducing the latency time associated with insertion of interactive data elements.

As for Claim 25, the combination of Shoff and Hite disclose, in particular Hite teaches, reception logic (538 – figure 5) to receive all of the subsidiary data corresponding to a program of the primary content data prior to beginning receipt of the program; and storage logic (578 – figure 5) to control local storing of the subsidiary data corresponding to the program (Col. 11, lines 14-39 and Col. 12, lines 3-27).

As for Claim 26, the combination of Shoff and Hite disclose, in particular Hite

teaches, wherein the storage device (551 – figure 5) comprises a local nonvolatile

storage medium (Col. 12, lines 3-10).

As for Claim 27. the combination of Shoff and Hite disclose, in particular Shoff

teaches, wherein the synchronization logic is further operative to: determine an elapsed

time of a program of the primary content data; identify a portion of the subsidiary data in

the storage device which corresponds to the program; retrieve a piece of the portion of

the subsidiary data which corresponds to the elapsed time of the program from the

storage device; and provide the retrieved piece to the display device synchronous to the

elapsed time of the program (Col. 9, line 66 – Col. 10, line 58).

As for Claim 28, the combination of Shoff and Hite disclose, in particular Shoff

teaches, wherein the synchronization logic is operative to determine the identity of the

primary content data currently displayed by reading an identifier included with the

primary content data (Col. 4, line 62 – Col. 5, line 5).

As for Claim 29, the combination of Shoff and Hite disclose, in particular Shoff

teaches, reception logic coupled to a remote server, wherein the storage database

includes an identification of a remote server from which subsidiary data may be

retrieved and wherein the synchronization logic is operative to request that the reception

logic retrieve the subsidiary data from the identified remote server (Col. 5, line 12-23).

As for Claim 30, the combination of Shoff and Hite disclose, in particular Shoff

teaches, wherein the subsidiary data comprises at least one of reference information

regarding a program of the primary content data, biographical information regarding the

actors, guests and participants of a program of the primary content data and

advertisements (Col. 5, line 16-23).

As for Claim 31, the combination of Shoff and Hite disclose, in particular Shoff

teaches, wherein the synchronization logic is operative to determine the identity of the

primary content data in response to a change in the primary content data currently

displayed (Col. 8, line 62 – Col. 9, line 8).

7.   Claims 34, 35, and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Shoff in view of Yee (U.S. 5,010,499).

As for Claim 34, Shoff is silent on the apparatus of claim 32 further comprising

reception logic to provide received subsidiary data to the storage/retrieval logic.

In an analogous art, Yee discloses the apparatus (10 – figure 1) of claim 32 further comprising reception logic (12 – figure 1) to provide received subsidiary data to the storage/retrieval logic (16,18 – figure 1) (Col. 4, lines 4-31). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Shoff with the teachings of Yee in order to include reception logic to provide received subsidiary data to the storage/retrieval logic for the benefit of extracting the digital data from the video signal and storing the digital data for later use by the viewer (Yee – Background).

As for Claim 35, Shoff is silent of disclosing the apparatus of claim 32 further comprising user interface logic to allow a user to interact with the storage/retrieval logic.

In an analogous art, Yee discloses the apparatus (10 – figure 1) of claim 32 further comprising user interface logic to allow a user to interact with the storage/retrieval logic (Col. 5, lines 7-10 and lines 30-48). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Shoff with the teachings of Yee in order to include user interface logic to allow a user to interact with the storage/retrieval logic for the benefit of extracting the digital data from the video signal and storing the digital data for later use by the viewer (Yee – Background).

As for Claim 37, Shoff is silent on disclosing the apparatus of claim 32 wherein the programming database control logic allows a user to toggle enablement of subsidiary data.

In an analogous art, Yee teaches, the apparatus (10 – figure 1) of claim 32 wherein the programming database control logic allows a user to toggle enablement of subsidiary data (Col. 5, lines 7-10). Yee discloses the viewer can use remote control 26 to toggle the display of the digital data or "subsidiary data". Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Shoff with the teachings of Yee in order to facilitate the programming database control logic allows a user to toggle enablement of subsidiary data for the benefit of extracting the digital data from the video signal and storing the digital data for later use by the viewer (Yee – Background).
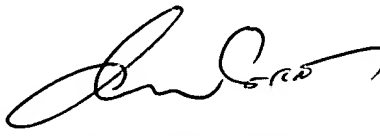
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chris Parry whose telephone number is (571) 272-8328. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM EST to 4:00 PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chris Grant can be reached on (571) 272-7294. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Examiners Initials: _____
June 29, 2006

CHRISTOPHER GRANT
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600